Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

the American Redstart; the markings on the eggs of the latter being wreathed.

The site I found to be invariably a bush, usually elder; preference being given to a sharp, upright crotch, which gives the nest a peculiar "squeezed" shape. Most of my nests were found while walking along secluded lanes or old cart paths.

The nest is constructed of grass and vegetable fibers; on the outside, bits of leaves and bark.

This Vireo has many curious and interesting traits, and a careful study of its habits will be well repaid. Its song is not the least of its charms; a sweet, though simple strain, suggesting brightness and joy on the part of the performer, and good will to all around.

HOW TO PREPARE EGGS FOR THE CABINET.

We give the method of blowing and preparing eggs for the cabinet from a letter recently received from one of the veteran collectors of the seventies.

We give only the extracts from his letter which relate directly to the instruments used and methods of use, together with his directions for constructing the same.

We have personally witnessed the use of them and they are certainly a decided improvement over the old method of blowing with the mouth.

He says, "I prefer glass blowpipes. I buy the glass tubing at a drug store and use a spirit-lamp with a ⅝ inch round wick and draw them out with points suitable for large, medium, or very small eggs. My experience with eggs that have been partially incubated is that holding the blowpipe outside of the drill hole, while blowing, is a good deal like feeling on the outside of a barn to tell how much grain it contains.

"The easiest and quickest way to blow eggs is with a blowpipe attached to a rubber bulb, having a valve in the opposite end. I think any one would appreciate a hand blower after being 'humped up' for an hour or more, blowing away for dear life—eggs, I should say—on a lot of eggs that have been set on for four or five days, or long enough so the white has become thick and tough. After the eggs are blown they can be rinsed out very quickly with a Tater blowpipe, which has been described in a number of amateur papers. Small, fresh eggs can also be blown with it. I can assure the readers of THE WILSON QUARTERLY that it will be far easier than squirting water into an egg-shell, with one's mouth, through a blowpipe. After preparing seventy or eighty eggs at one sitting you will be ready to testify that it has saved you about half a ton of face-ache.

"I made my washer five years ago. I will describe it and the hand blower. I might also add that the total cost of both was about one dollar.

"I took a tin bucket, that holds about one and one-half gallons, to a tinker and had a small tin tube, two inches long, inserted in the side close to the bottom, and a wire bent like the letter U soldered on the side of the bucket so it would project an inch above the rim. Then I bought two feet of ¼ inch rubber pipe and slipped one end on the tin tube, into the other end I inserted a glass nozzle—of which I have two sizes.

"When I wish to use it I hang it up over the work bench so that it cannot turn or swing, place the tube just behind the nozzle in the bent wire at rim and fill with water.

"For the blower I took the valve from the end of an atomizer and fitted it into one end of a rubber bulb; this bulb being heavier and more durable than the one from which the valve was taken. Into the other end of the bulb insert a small glass tube. Before doing this I made a stand for the blow pipe by taking a block of hard wood one inch thick, four inches wide, and five inches long; set a post in it—near one end—four inches high and one inch by three-quarters. The post inclines several degrees from perpendicular towards the shorter end of the block. Near the top of the post bore a hole slanting so that when the blowpipe is in position it will be at an angle of forty-five degrees. This prevents the water or the contents of the egg from running back and making a muss on the bench.

"Whenever I have any eggs to attend to, I take a basin with a little water in it and place the stand beside it, with the post overhanging the edge. Then push a blowpipe through the hole in post and couple it to the tube in bulb with a piece of small, thin rubber tube, perhaps an inch long. I like this arrangement better than sticking the bulb on the end of the blowpipe for two reasons: it is easier, and it does not wiggle the pipe and endanger a fragile egg. It takes about two minutes to set up and take apart the whole concern.

Of course such an outfit is not practicable for blowing in the field. I have now two perfect glass blowpipes that I have carried over ten thousand miles in cars and in stage."

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON MIGRATION AND DISTRIBUTION.

The reports received are of such a varied character that it has been found impossible to present this report in any thing but a general way. Before a systematic report can be made on the migrations it will be necessary to gather in a greater and more carefully prepared mass of notes. It is but fair to say that a large number of the notes used in this report were sent in response to a circular issued, calling for general rather than specific notes.

In the present report an attempt has been made to trace the distribution of each species east and west, north and south, without burdening the report with a mass of details. We have not sought to accomplish any thing beyond estimating the Fringilline fauna of each locality from which notes have come, and the relative abundance of each species. With the small number of localities represented nothing more than an approximation of the geographical distribution can be presented. In the report which is to follow we hope to have every state east of the plains